

Great White Shark GIF on the website angrygif.com



*On earth there is not his like who is made without fear*

*He beholds all high things*

*He is King over all the Children of Pride...*

### ***Megalodon : The Chief of all the Children of Pride***

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### ***Introduction***

In the book of Job, Eloha describes many of his own creations to show his own glory and power. His description reaches its climax with Behemoth and Leviathan, the former of which many people feel is describing one of the dinosaurs and specifically the Apatosaurus (formerly Brontosaurus) and then this begs the obvious question of what dinosaur was Leviathan, that is the apex of his creation?

I am persuaded that the description of the beast can only be referring to the prehistoric Carcharodon Megalodon, which the scientific evidence itself bears out, as I show below.

### ***Carcharodon Megalodon***

The term itself gives us some clue as the name, in the Hebrew, means "to be joined together" and is obviously referring to the scales of his skin as the Lord describes below; thousands of years, I might add, before anyone knew much about this mysterious creature.

## *Gigantothermy*

These scales not only are hydrodynamic in design, but also serve to contain body heat which is a special branch of science in itself with these large fish that exist at enormous pressure in the deep.

Gigantothermy is the ability of these large fish to maintain body temperature because of the massive heat generated by their muscles and internal organs (these latter amount to something like 1/4th of its entire weight) and the fact that their skin acts as insulation to keep that heat in. Thus, with "no air" escaping between the scales, this beast was able to maintain a sufficient body temperature to survive in the cold depths

Years ago, while reading a book on Creationism (The Biblical Basis for Modern Science by Henry Morris), the author wrote that they believed that this creature mentioned in Job was actually referring to the prehistoric Plesiosaur however, the Megalodon grew to the same basic proportion as the former, but was assuredly much more fierce and could be called the King of the Prehistoric Oceans. When we look at the Scientific description given by the Lord, it will bear this out.



It has been shown that the Megalodon has the same basic skeletal structure as that of the Great White Shark (*Carcharodon Carcharias*) and further, that the Great White continued to grow until the day it died.

### ***Antediluvian White Shark***

Thus, before the flood, *with the earth at half the size and thus half the gravity but twice the barometric pressure*, led to increased life spans of man and animals and serves to explain how a Great White could grow to the incredible size of 120 feet or more, and this is the origins of the Megalodon, some of which, undoubtedly, were still heard of in the days of Job, roughly 400 years after the flood and possibly still in our day today, as the eyewitness account near the end of this post indicates.

### ***Luciferins***

The increased pressure would also explain the luminous nature of the creature described, especially at greater depths, since this phenomenon has been recorded in several species of sharks.

This is also a scientific term called Luciferins, in which the chemical properties of some marine life including some sharks allow them to generate light at extreme depths.



### ***Bioluminescent***

It is no stretch of the imagination that at certain depths the chemical reaction also produces gaseous vapors, as here stated by the Lord, that resulted in the teeth of the Megalodon being

discolored to gray and, if it stayed in the mouth long enough, to black, which is the condition of most of the fossilized teeth of the Megalodon that have been found. These teeth are apparently seven to nine inches in length, razor sharp and shaped like steak knives.

### **Hyperextension**

The shark is able to "hyperextend" its jaws making the bite radius up to 10 feet or more. Perhaps some of you have seen the picture of a person standing inside the fossilized jaws of one of these sharks. It is basically nothing more than a perfect eating machine. Whenever one tooth is lost, another one replaces it immediately.

The skeletal system is almost entirely cartilage which gives the Megalodon another feature that is described below by the Lord and that is that the shark is heavier than the water around it.

Since the Great White and thus the Megalodon were both heavier than the water around them, if they stopped forward movement, they would sink. This is assuredly the case during mating which is described by the Lord using symbolic language in order to make a positive identification of the Beast, where the mating is consummated "in the mire" of the ocean bottom.

The plural term used is also descriptive of the dual sexual organs of the Great White and thus the Megalodon, which is something they would not have known in Job's day and age.

This is actually verified when you realize that "sharp pointed things" is one word in the Hebrew and means "a Threshing Sledge" which the Lord uses as a phallic symbol.

### **Threshing Sledges**

The word comes from the same root that Charuts comes from which actually means "The Loins" '. Interestingly enough, the KJV pluralises this which, if it is in the text, is incredible for the Great White and thus the Megalodon have two phalli and two corresponding female reproductive systems as well, which would then rule out the Plesiosaur as the beast being described by the Lord.

The fact that it is at the top of the food chain with no natural predator to fear, is highly indicative (when all the other evidence is taken into consideration) that the Leviathan of the Bible is none other than the Megalodon.

Its very design and size and strength would have made it the King of the Oceans then, and now, as it has been described by various authors (*at the time I was referring to Benchley as this was before the Meg and subsequent series*).

### **Hydrodynamic**



One author has stated that the Great White Shark and thus the Megalodon is actually the perfect hydrodynamic structure for propulsion through water, kinda like an airplane for the ocean currents. You can't get any better, and the strength of the neck muscles of the Great White, as opposed to the Plesiosaur, is obvious to see.

When you look at the description the Lord gives, and remember the scenes from the Movie Jaws and imagine a 100 foot Great White Shark, instead of a measly 25 foot shark, in those same scenes, you will begin to understand that this certainly can be referring to only one citizen of the sea.

"By reason of the breakings they purify themselves" would probably best be understood as "purge themselves" and is referring to the effects of great fear on people who loose their bladders and bowels out of sheer terror. In the movie Jaws, this is pictured when the cop is shoveling chum out the back of the boat, and the shark "breaks" the surface of the water right behind him, and he jumps up and takes several steps backwards and is basically paralyzed and says, "you're gonna need a bigger boat."

*"This shark was known from the Mediterranean in ancient times, most probably being the fish referred to by Aristotle and other Greek writers as the fearsome Lamia monster - a common name still used for this species both in Greece and in places along the coast of southern France (where it is called the 'Lamie'). The white shark was then - as it is now - a little-known, rarely seen but greatly feared animal of mythical status, whose apparent penchant for consuming humans (in a mystical sense!) was well-known amongst the region's seafarers."*



*I will not conceal his parts, nor his power, nor his comely proportions...*

### **Skeletal System**

*Who can discover the face of his garment or who can come to him with his double bridle? Who can open the doors of his face...*

*"The shark's jaws exhibit characteristics unique in the animal world; no terrestrial predator has jaws that come anywhere near matching them for perfection. The shark is equipped with two mobile and independent jaws, enabling it to swallow much larger prey and to tear off enormous pieces of flesh. The spectacular distance these jaws can open would be nothing were they not subtended by muscles of exceptional power."*

*"In certain locations where strength is particularly important - such as the jaws and parts of the backbone - shark cartilage is fortified with tiny, hexagonal crystals of calcium salts called "tesserae" (after the little tiles that compose mosaics). In a 1991 paper, shark biologist Guido Dingerkus and his co-workers examined the tesserae of over 50 species of modern sharks.*

*They found that the jaws of large specimens of most species had only a single layer of tesserae, but that three species - the Bull (Carcharhinus leucas), the Tiger (Galeocerdo cuvier), and the White Shark - had two, three or more layers depending on overall body size. The greatest number of tesserae layers Dingerkus et alii found in any shark was five, in a 16- and an 18-foot (5 and 5.5-metre) Great White. The White Shark thus has exceptionally heavily fortified jaws, able to withstand the titanic forces to which they are subjected."*

### **Orthodontics System**

*His teeth are terrible round about...*

*"The great white shark has 3,000 teeth at any one time. They are triangular, serrated (saw-edged), razor-sharp, and up to 3 inches (7.5 cm) long."*

*"Besides its extensibility and its Herculean strength, the jaw of the shark possesses a third formidable feature : a set of teeth whose anatomy and manner of replacement are also unique in the animal kingdom.*

*The shark's teeth can be renewed indefinitely as fast as they are lost either at the time of an attack or when they fall out spontaneously. Several sets of reserve teeth exist behind the set that is functional at the time, i.e. the one that sits on the ridge of the jawbone. There are thus 5 sets, covered to varying degrees with buccal mucous membrane depending on whether they are number five, four, three or two in line.*

*If one or more teeth in the functional row are exposed at the root, broken or torn out, the corresponding tooth or teeth of the next row will move up and become functional. Furthermore, the teeth are held fast on a very strong fibrous tissue, allowing them to be erected when the mouth is opened. The opening movement makes them turn forwards and outwards, enabling the shark to bite firmly and to hold on to what it bites.*

*Taking into account the fact that each one of these teeth itself bears smaller teeth, making it a veritable saw, and that its concavity at the rear gives it the qualities of a hook, one can understand why the wounds left by such a formidable jaw are always dramatic if not fatal."*

## ***Dermatological System***

*His scales are his pride, shut up together as with a close seal. One is so near to another, that no air can come between them. They are joined one to another, they stick together, that they cannot be sundered. The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are firm in themselves; they cannot be moved...*

*"Shark scales are tiny compared with those of teleosts (bony fishes) and have a characteristic tooth-like structure. Although they are often termed placoid ("plate-like") scales in older texts, most biologists today prefer the more descriptive phrase, dermal denticles (literally, "tiny skin teeth").*

*Dermal denticles are built on the same engineering principles as the most durable of man-made compounds, such as fiberglass and reinforced concrete. Embedding a hard material inside a softer one combines the best properties of both, providing the rigidity of the former without brittleness and the plasticity of the latter without distortion. The dentine layer of dermal denticles is composed of a hard, crystalline mineral called apatite, embedded in a soft protein, our old friend collagen.*

*Due to their microstructure, dermal denticles are about as hard as granite and as strong as steel. Not surprisingly, dermal denticles afford sharks no small measure of physical protection. Yet they do so without sacrificing mobility, like a built-in suit of chainmail armor.*

*The dermal denticles of the White Shark have crowns shaped like miniature horseshoe crabs, so tiny as to be barely visible to the naked eye. These crowns overlap tightly, providing protection from both large potential predators - including other Great Whites - and tiny skin parasites. The denticle crowns of the White Shark are highly sculptured, each with three longitudinal ridges that terminate in a rearward-pointing cusp.*

*Although it may seem counterintuitive for an aquatic animal to be anything but smooth as possible, there are actually sound hydrodynamic benefits to be gained from such sandpaper roughness. Collectively, the tiny, three-ridged dermal denticles of the White Shark create closely-spaced grooves similar to those on high-speed air or water craft. These denticles very probably impart similar drag-reducing properties to the shark.*

*There is at least one further benefit of sharks' hydrodynamically sculpted dermal denticles: stealth. If you were to lower a hydrophone (underwater microphone) near a school of teleost fishes, you would quite easily hear the sloshing sounds of water turbulence, created by their swimming movements. The large, overlapping scales of teleosts are not nearly as hydrodynamically 'clean' as the dermal denticles of sharks. If you were to place the same*

*hydrophone near a cruising shark, no such swimming sounds would be heard. Sharks are, literally, 'silent hunters'."*

## **Optical System**

*His eyes are like the eyelids of the morning...*

*"As it strikes, the shark rolls its eyes back in their sockets to protect them in case the prey struggles."*

*"A nictitating or winking membrane protects the eyes when a shark is feeding. Vision in sharks is very acute. The last second before a shark attacks, it loses its vision with the nictitating membrane, and relies on other senses. Sharks see about as well as a human looking through a snorkeling mask in the water.*

*A shark's night vision however, is far better than that of humans. Sharks have an adaptation called tapetum lucidum, which greatly increases their night vision. Guanine crystals present on the shark's retina causes the light entering the eye to be reflected back through the lens, allowing the eye a second chance to absorb it. This aids the shark a great deal in seeing at night and is also responsible for the eerie glow of their eyes at night."*

## **Respiratory System**

*Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goes smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. His breath kindles coals, and a flame goes out of his mouth...*

*"The gill bars of the White Shark are composed of a series of five pairs of five cartilaginous elements. Together, they form a structure reminiscent of a pair of clawed hands that have been fused at the wrists. The space between successive gill bars is partially bridged by cartilaginous rays that branch from either side like the teeth of a double-sided comb. Those branches on the inside help prevent food from escaping out the gill slits; those on the outside support the feathery gill membranes, the site of gas exchange for the animal."*

*"Bioluminescence, or 'living light', is possibly the strangest phenomenon of the marine world. One of the most striking features of bioluminescence is the enormous diversity of organisms that have developed the ability to emit light. Bioluminescent organisms range in size from bacteria less than one micrometer in length to the five meter-long 'Megamouth' shark. Despite their tremendous diversity, all bioluminescent organisms produce light via the same process. Bioluminescence is the result of a chemical reaction between a protein (luciferin) and an enzyme (luciferase) in the presence of oxygen. The pattern of photophores is species - and gender - specific, allowing Green Lanternshark to recognize others of their kind and to coordinate schooling and mating behaviors in the blackness of the deep-sea."*



## **Muscular System**

*In his neck remains strength, and sorrow is turned into joy before him. When he raises up himself, the mighty are afraid : by reason of breakings they purge themselves. The sword of him that lays at him cannot hold : the spear, the dart, nor the harpoon. He esteems iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood. The arrow cannot make him flee : sling stones are turned with him into straw. Darts are counted as stubble : he laughs at the shaking of a spear. He makes the deep boil like a pot : he makes the sea like a pot of ointment. He makes a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary...*

*"Perhaps in part because it is so difficult to move through water efficiently, sharks are very muscular animals. Something on the order of 85% of a 'typical' shark's body weight is muscle, compared with about 35 to 45% for humans."*

*"The shutting force of a shark's jaws was measured a few years ago using an apparatus tested by J.N. Snodgrass which he called the "gnathodynamometer". The maximum force recorded for a single tooth of a dusky shark was 600 kilos per 2mm square, or 3 tonnes per cm square. Even then it should be noted that their specimens were not more than 3m long, so doubtless this enormous force must be doubled for animals (Great Whites) 5-6m in length. As an indication, the strength exerted by a human jaw is 220 kilos per cm square for a man weighing 70 kilos (11 stone). It must be remembered that, in addition to cutting, these jaws are capable of crushing bones."*

*"Attack strategy consists of a swift, surprise attack from below, inflicting a large, potentially fatal bite."*

*"The great white is the only type of shark that will go to the surface and poke its head up out of the water. No one knows exactly why it does this; perhaps it is to see potential prey such as surface-dwelling sea lions."*

*"It has been recently discovered that Great White sharks can jump out of the water. They jump into the air from deep water in order to catch fast - swimming seals."*

*"In the year 1918 I recorded the sensation that had been caused among the "outside" crayfish men at Port Stephens, when, for several days, they refused to go to sea to their regular fishing grounds in the vicinity of Broughton Island. The men had been at work on the fishing grounds - which lie in deep water - when an immense shark of almost unbelievable proportions put in an appearance, lifting pot after pot containing many crayfish, and taking, as the men said, "pots, mooring lines and all".*

*These crayfish pots, it should be mentioned, were about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and frequently contained from two to three dozen good-sized crayfish each weighing several pounds. The men were all unanimous that this shark was something the likes of which they had never dreamed of. In company with the local Fisheries Inspector I questioned many of the men*

*very closely and they all agreed as to the gigantic stature of the beast. But the lengths they gave were, on the whole, absurd. I mention them, however, as an indication of the state of mind which this unusual giant had thrown them into.*

*And bear in mind that these were men who were used to the sea and all sorts of weather, and all sorts of sharks as well. One of the crew said the shark was "three hundred feet long at least"! Others said it was as long as the wharf on which we stood - about 115 feet! They affirmed that the water "boiled" over a large space when the fish swam past.*

*They were all familiar with whales, which they had often seen passing at sea, but this was a vast shark. They had seen its terrible head which was "at least as long as the roof on the wharf shed at Nelson's Bay." Impossible, of course! But these were prosaic and rather stolid men, not given to 'fish stories' nor even to talking about their catches.*

*Further, they knew that the person they were talking to (myself) had heard all the fish stories years before! One of the things that impressed me was that they all agreed as to the ghostly whitish color of the vast fish. The local Fisheries Inspector of the time, Mr Paton, agreed with me that it must have been something really gigantic to put these experienced men into such a state of fear and panic."*

## **Circulatory System**

*His heart is as firm as a stone; yea, as hard as a piece of the nether millstone...*

*"Compared with other animals, the liver of sharks is very large, typically accounting for 15 to 25% of the total body weight, and up to 35% of the total weight in some mesopelagic (mid-water) squaloids."*

*"Among sharks, the lamnids (family Lamnidae: white sharks, makos, and porbeagles) have a unique physiology. Whereas all other sharks are ectothermic--that is, their body temperature is controlled by the ambient seawater temperature - lamnids are able to warm their muscles, stomach, viscera, brain and eyes to a temperature above that of the ambient seawater.*

*This is called regional endothermy, and is accomplished by the rete mirabile ("wonderful net"), capillary beds of parallel arteries and venules found near the "warm structures" (in white sharks, there is the orbital rete, for the brains and eyes, the suprahepatic rete for the stomach and viscera, and the subcutaneous rete for the muscles).*

*The rete work as countercurrent heat exchangers : as warm, oxygen-poor blood passes through the venules in the rete (on its way to the gills), the heat it carries (gained from the shark's metabolism) is transferred to the parallel arteries, which contain cold blood with high levels of oxygen, having just come from the gills. This way, little heat is lost to the outside water, and most heat is kept within the animal's body. This allows the white shark to maintain an average*

*stomach temperature of about 25 degrees celsius (with a narrow range of fluctuation), regardless of the outside sea water temperature."*

*"Compared with other fishes, sharks have an enormous blood volume. Since a heart is finite in size, most shark species are rather limited in their scope for activity. But this is apparently not the case with the White Shark. For a 220-pound White Shark, the heart weighs about 6.3 ounces (178 grams).*

*In comparison, the heart of a typical teleost, tuna, and human being of the same approximate body mass is roughly 2.6 ounces (72 grams), 6.6 ounces (186 grams), and 10 ounces (284 grams), respectively. Thus, at a given body weight, the heart weight of a White Shark is proportionally much (nearly 2.5 times) greater than a teleost, slightly (4.3%) less than that of a tuna, and only moderately (38%) less than a human.*

*Surprisingly, in a 1985 paper by Emery and his co-workers, reported that all seven species of shark studied have similar ventricle weights, but that the ventricular wall of the Great White is nearly twice as muscular as that of all but two of the other species studied. The two exceptions are the Shortfin Mako and the Common Thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*), both of which are active, pelagic species. From this, Emery and his co-workers concluded that the White Shark may respond to the increased oxygen demand of exercise in a very mammal-like way, by enhancing aerobic scope through significantly increasing heart rate."*

## **Reproductive System**

*Terrible stones are under him : he spreads his threshing sledges upon the mire...*

*"They swim constantly or they will sink since, like other sharks, they have no gas filled swim bladder to keep them afloat like bony fish do. Like other sharks, their large, oily liver provides some buoyancy but they are still heavier than water and will sink unless they are propelling themselves through the water."*



